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Little Tree Farms of America

Birthplace of the Little Trees that Live

The nurseries of the American Forestry Company have become in eight years the largest forest nurseries in America. They were started to supply the best material at lowest prices for the company's own work. But every one else who used trees came to appreciate the quality and the price. And now we are selling millions to nurserymen, landscape architects, foresters, and owners of estates and forests.

No one else in America raises trees from seed in so large a way or with such scientific methods.

NOTE THIS WELL: EVERY TREE IS

Raised from suitable selected seed, free from foreign pests or disease. Grown without the harmful stimulation of chemical fertilizer and without artificial protection. Dug fresh when you want them and packed and shipped immediately after digging.

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We grow other trees than those listed Write for special quotations WE ARE ALSO DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FOREST TREE SEEDS



Means

Little Tree Farms of America



THE GREAT FARMS OF LITTLE TREES OF LARGE VALUES AND SMALL PRICES

INFORMATION FOR PATRONS

Boston & Albany, main line, New York Central

New York, New Haven & Hartford. Boston & Maine (via short branch).

EXPRESSES. Adams, American, and Connecting Agencies.

U. S. MAILS. Parcel Post.

TELEGRAPH. Western Union Telegraph & Cable Company.

CODES. Western Union; Nurserymen's Telegraphie. A B C (fifth edition). Our Cable Address: "Amforesteo," Boston. DELIVERIES. Free to freights, expresses, and mails.

PLEASE ORDER EARLY—so that we can satisfy you with good, prompt service (not rush work). The shipping season is limited. Orders must be filled in succession as received; justice requires this.

SHIPPING SEASONS.

In Fall: August and September for Evergreens. About October 1st for Hardwoods. Sbipping continues until the ground freezes. See opposite page for notes on fall

planting. In Spring: From middle of Marcb to about June 1st. The planting season is determined by the condition of trees to be planted. So long as they are dormant they may safely be transplanted. It is safe to ship plants to Southern localities later than would be supposed,

because vegetation in Massachusetts is dormant later than farther south.

PLEASE GIVE SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS - using enclosed order blank for convenience.

Kindly state: 1. Address for marking the shipment.

2. Address for mail.

portation company

- 3. Shall we forward by freight? express? parcel post?
- Approximate time when shipment shall be made.

In the absence of instructions, we shall use our best judgment. Our responsibility, of eourse, ceases upon delivery to the trans-

TRANSPORTATION COSTS are paid by the customer.

We advise the use of quick transportation modes.

The low special express rate on trees, plants, and seeds is 20 per cent less than on regular merchandise; express companies oeeasionally overlook this.

The new Parcel Post regulations permit much more extensive use of the mails than has been possible up to this time.

WARRANTY AND REPLACEMENT. We use the greatest care in following instructions, and our intention is invariably to send out only first-class plants and seeds, true to label, well packed, and

out only first-enas plants and seeds, true to label, well packed, and in good condition, addressed as directed and delivered to such transporting company as directed. Here our responsibility ceases. We gladly rectify errors or claims if made upon receipt of goods, but cannot be liable for more than the purchase price. The prices are not made to cover a possible second shipment. They are the are not made to cover a possible second shipment. They are the lowest statement of value of one shipment of first-class trees. It is humanly impossible to guarantee the growth of plants, since so many causes, known and unknown, can nique or kill them. If exposure or drought, poor planting, bad weather, accident, or other causes kill plants bought of us, we cannot in fairness be held responsible. Claim for delay en route should be taken up with the transporting company. We cannot replace the plants

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY FINE PLANTS.



DUG

FRESH

WE RAISE trees from suitable selected seed.

WE SHIP trees: Dug upon order (not cellared or "heeled in" stock).

Bundled in convenient sizes of 25, 50, or 100 plants,
and usually a few more for good measure.

Packed at once in the moist air of a thoroughly modern packing cellar

Delivered promptly to the transportation company.

WE IMPORT NOTHING, thereby avoiding unacclimatized, devita-lized, dried, or mouldy stock, and the insect and fungoid infection usually attaching to imported stock.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATES of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State of Massachusetts Entomological De-partment accompany each shipment and assure healthy, elean stock.

RATES. We sell 500 or more trees of the same size and species at the thousand rate; between 50 and 500 at the hundred rate; less than 50 at the ten rate.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL OUOTATIONS ON LOTS OF 50,000 AND UPWARDS.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Cash with order.

Check or draft on Boston or New York banks.

Post Office or Express Money Orders.

C. O. D. deliveries.



MERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY

15 Beacon Street :: :: Boston, Mass.





FALL PLANTING OF LITTLE TREES

HE PROPER TIME to plant any kind of tree is when it can be done well, either in spring or in fall because of its special convenience, fall transplanting of hardy, vigorous, well-rooted trees that have been grown and wintered in the open, without protection, such as are raised at Tuttle Tree Farms, is becoming more and more extensively practised in most localities.

FALL SEASON FOR EVERGREENS

Fall planting should be regulated by conditions rather than by date; as long as the ground is damp and free from frost transplanting is safe.

The latter part of August and the whole of September are the proper fall season for transplanting most kinds of evergreens.

FALL SEASON FOR DECIDUOUS TREES

October and November are desirable months for transplanting deciduous trees. The general rule for hardwoods is to transplant as soon as the leaves begin to color. By removing the leaves, the work may be done somewhat earlier if necessary.

THE ADVANTAGES OF FALL PLANTING

Land which is better adapted to the growing of trees than to any other use is often too wet to be planted easily in spring, but may be satisfactorily planted in fall. In dry, wind-swept places fall planting is not desirable. In some regions there is more moisture in fall than in the months immediately following the spring planting season; this is a great advantage. Where it is not so, unless the ground is naturally moist, the importance of available water or mulch must be remembered.

The spring planting season is a period of many inconveniences to the landowner, owing to the uncertainty and suddenness of the oncoming of the season, and its shortness when late in opening. At a time when all the regular labor of a country estate and all the attention of its owner are necessarily directed toward the mere routine work of spring, it is often very difficult to take up the important permanent work of improvement, such as tree planting. "Outside" labor can also be more readily secured in the autumn months. In fall it is generally possible to give much more time and attention to the work, and consequently to do it better. This has been the experience of numbers of our customers.

Fall, moreover, is the time when most property owners are completing their vacations on their estates, and can have the pleasure and advantage of personally laying out or of watching this interesting work.

The technical basis of fall planting rests on a physiological fact, demonstrated by a long scries of experiments which proved that root growth still continues after the leaves of deciduous trees have stopped growing and the evergreens have put on their protective winter covering; this root growth continues till after the ground freezes. It is easily seen that the roots of trees set out in autum get well established, if the planting is successful. They thus get an early start in spring, and much time is saved, It has been noticed frequently that trees successfully transplanted in fall make a better growth during the following summer than those equally well set out in the intervening spring.

LITTLE TREE GARDENS

Fall has been found a very desirable time to plant "little tree gardens," which are the source of much interest and economy on farm or country estates, and from which the trees can be transplanted to permanent places as desired.

The trees can be conveniently transplanted from little tree are acardy as needed in spring, being available without a moment's delay. Indeed, from such little nurseries the trees can be planted on the property at any time of year by moving them with a good ball of earth attached to the roots.

WHEN FALL PLANTING IS MOST SUCCESSFUL

Vegetation is of course more active in fall than in spring, and there is consequently more evaporation in fall. Fall planting, therefore, is most successful only when plenty of moisture is assured, or some form of temporary protection from drying winds and sum. It can be well done where the ground is naturally moist (or when damp weather prevails) or where the trees can be watered, as on a lawn or private estate. The ground near the plants should be covered with very strawy manure or leaves to prevent the "heaving" caused by alternate freezing and thawing. This heaving is especially likely with very small plants in wet, heavy soils. Underplanting of an existing wood and planting in brushy the contraction of the solution of the production of the solution of

Underplanting of an existing wood and planting in brushy places are both generally successful, owing to the protection afforded by the larger growth. This supplementary planting is largely practised under growing trees that stand too far apart, and after thinnings and other improvement cuttings, and also where trees have been killed by blight, as in the case of chestnut trees.

The trees at Little Erre Farms are hardy from growing in the open and being wintered in the open without protection

CONIFEROUS TREES (Evergreens)

Hills.

1000

12.00

Transplanted 1	to 3 in.		\$1.25	\$9.00
Seedling	to 6 in.		1.25	9.00
Secdling1	to 3 in.		1.00	6.00
ABIES CONCOLOR, Lin	dl. & Gord		r, or Co	
		Fir (Colorado	Seed)
Transplanted1	to 1½ ft.	\$3.00	\$16.00	\$145.00
Transplanted8	to 12 in.	2.50	12.00	100.00
Transplanted 4	to 8 in.	1.50	7.50	60.00
Transplanted 3			6.00	45.00
Transplanted2				30.00
Seedling8				25.00
Seedling4	to 8 in		. 2.25	18.00

Balsam Fir

100

Abies Concolor is by far the bluest and shapeliest of the firs. It is hardy, always grows dense and beautiful, and adapts itself to many soils and sites. These trees are the "show trees" of our finest estates and arboretums. We have been most successful with the species, and we have a large supply of well hardened off "woody" stock. Nurserymen order at sight. If interested in these trees ask us for photograph N1.

ABIES MAGNIFICA, Murr. Red Fir

ABIES BALSAMEA, Mill.

(Write for prices, giving sizes and quantities desired.)

ABIES PECTINATA, D. C. European White Fir (Write for prices, giving sizes and quantities desired.)

UNIPERUS COMMUNIS	S, L	inn.	D		Ground
Seedling				\$6.00 4.00	\$30.00

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, Linn. Juniper: Savin See page 7 for Description, Illustration, and Prices.

LARIX EUROPEA, D. C.		Euro	pean La	rch	
Twice Transplanted 4 to	5 ft.	\$7.50	\$35.00	\$275.00	
Twice Transplanted 3 to	4 ft.	5.50	27.50	250.00	
Twice Transplanted 2 to		3.50	18.00	165.00	
Twice Transplanted 1 to			10.00	80.00	
Transplanted 4 to			20.00		
Transplanted3 to			14.00	120.00	
Transplanted2 to	3 ft.	2.00	10.00	80.00	
Transplanted 1 to	2 ft.	1.00	5.50	40.00	
Seedling	2 ft.		. 4.00	25.00	
Seedling 1 to	1½ ft.		. 2.25	15.00	
Seedling 8 to	12 in.		. 1.75	12.00	
PICEA ALBA, Link. White Spruce (Maine Seed)					
Transplanted18 to	24 in.	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$125.00	

Seedling 8 to 12 in 3.00 20.00 Seedling 4 to 8 in 2.00 12.00

White Spruce is a rapid grower, in demand for ornamental purposes, and having valuable wood. It has a pyramidal shape and a silvery-green color. It is extremely hardy, adapting itself

 Transplanted
 .12 to 18 in.
 2.00

 Transplanted
 8 to 12 in.
 1.00

 Seedling
 .12 to 15 in.

to both wet and dry soils, and withstanding salt air, exposure, and snow and ice pressure. These trees are employed for windbreaks, screens, groves, and specimen trees. The wood is used for lumber, but most often for paper pulp.

Our trees were grown from seed from the Maine coast, where the species reaches unusual development. Send for photograph

PICEA ALBA, Link.		Black 10	Hills 100	Spruce 1000
Transplanted12 to	18 in.	\$1.50	\$8.00	\$70.00
Transplanted 8 to	12 in.	1.00	6.00	50.00
We have a fine supply grown			ted in	the Black

PICEA ENGELMANNI, E	lngl	m.	Eng	elmann §	Spruce
Twice Transplanted 8	to	12 in.	\$2.50	\$12.00	
Transplanted 4	to	8 in.	1.25	5.50	\$40.00

PICEA EXCELSA, L. K. Norway Spruce (See page 5 for Description, Illustration, and Prices.)

PICEA MARIANA, Mill.		Black	Spruce	
Transplanted8	to 12 in		\$3.50	\$25.00
Transplanted 4	to 8 in		2.50	18.00

PICEA PUNGENS, Englm. (Nursery Run) Colorado Blue Spruce

Twice Transplanted 1	to 1½ ft.	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
Twice Transplanted . 8		2.00	10.00	75.00
Twice Transplanted 4	to 8 in.	1.00	5.00	40.00
Transplanted 8	to 12 in.	1.50	7.00	55.00
Transplanted 4	to 8 in.	1.00	3.25	27.50
Seedling1			. 3.00	20.00
Seedling 8				15.00
Seedling 4	to 8 in		. 1.25	8.00

Colorado Blue Spruce is so popular that its striking symmetry and odd bluish or sage green color is seen wherever especial effects are desired. It is the bluest of the white or blue spruces, and is valued as an ornamental specimen, and in combination with the darker evergreens, to which it offers a strong contrast. Our trees are sold "nursery run" — none of the bluest ones have been picked out. The variety reaches perfect development in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, where our seeds are collected from blue trees. Our very large supply of these stocky plants, probably the largest in the country, enables us to make an extremely low price. Our transplants are perfection — busby, dense tops and fine, fibrous roots. Send for photograph N5.

PICEA RUBENS, Sarg.			Spruce	
Transplanted1	to 1½ ft.	\$1.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
Transplanted 8 Transplanted 4	to 12 in.	1.00	3.00 2.00	25.00 18.00
Transplanted4	to 8 m		2.00	18.00

The Red Spruce is the native spruce of the north woods, and extends over a wide range of soils and conditions. It is the important spruce so much used for lumber, construction timber, and paper pulp. It is a persistent grower and deserves far more general use in ornamental planting than it has yet attained. The beautiful contrast, yet harmonious blending, of the warm, dark green of the Red Spruce and the silvery color of the White Spruce should be brought out on many more estates.

Prof. J. A. Runk, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, said in his address at Hollidaysburg, Pa., June, 1914: "TOO MANY OF US ARE CARELESS ABOUT WHAT KIND OF NURSERY STOCK WE BUY. IT IS FAR BETTER TO PURCHASE GOOD NURSERY STOCK THAN BATTLE WITH DISEASE AFTER OUR TREES ARE GROWN."

 $\frac{80.00}{45.00}$

30.00

NORWAY SPRUCE

The Spruce of Europe, American Grown

Thoroughly Acclimatized

European literature is redolent of the spruce, and the Norway Spruce is the spruce of Europe. It is grown everywhere there for a multitude of purposes.

The wood is valuable and

has many uses.

In this country it is largely used for hedges, screens, windbreaks, and shelter belts.

It can be planted in the shade.

Recently extensive Norway Spruce forests have been planted for future paper pulp.

NORWAY SPRUCE IS FINE FOR A CROP OF CHRISTMAS TREES

We can strongly recommend a plantation for a profitable crop of Christmas trees, to be sold with or without the roots.

Our **Norway Spruce** plants are very low priced at present, as well as very good, so this is an opportune time to make such a plantation.

Our prices are especially low for the transplanted stock, which has earned highly appreciative letters from careful buyers.

PICEA EXCELSA, L. K.

den indirection, i. ii.	Not way Spruce				
	10	100	1000		
Twice Transplanted 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$3.00	\$14.00	\$125.00		
Twice Transplanted 11 to 2 ft.	2.00	10 00	90.00		
Twice Transplanted 1 to 1½ ft.	1.50	7.00	60.00		
Twice Transplanted 8 to 12 in.	1.00	5.00	40.00		

	Activity of the Control of the Contr	£	

PLANT NORWAY SPRUCE FOR MANY A USE

	10	100	1000
Transplanted	\$1.25	\$6.00	\$50.00
Transplanted1 to 1½ ft.		4.00	30.00
Transplanted 8 to 12 in.,		2.25	15.00
Seedling			7.50
Seedling 4 to 8 in		.75	5.00

It is a Good Plan to Buy where Nurserymen, Landscape Architects, and Foresters Buy

eway Spence

PINUS AUSTRIACA, Hoss. Scedling	Austrian Pine 10 100 \$1.00	1000 \$6.00
Seedling		4.00
PINUS CEMBRA, Linn.	Cembra, or Stone Pine	wiss
(Write for special prices, giving quanti		l.)
PINUS CONTORTA, Loud. Seedling	Shore Pine 31.50 \$8.00	\$60.00
Seedling 12 to 18 in. 8 Seedling 8 to 12 in. 8 Seedling 4 to 8 in. 4	1.00 5.00	$\frac{40.00}{25.00}$
PINUS DENSIFLORA Siebold. Transplanted 6 to 10 in Transplanted 3 to 6 in	Japanese Red \$7.00 4.00	Pine \$60.00 30.00
PINUS DIVARICATA, DuMont. Bank's Pine is beyond question a rapits popular names — "the sudden saw-levergreens." Note these unprecedentedly low prices		escrves of the
the cost of digging. Twice Transplanted5 to 6 ft. \$	2.50 \$12.00 \$1	100.00
Twice Transplanted 4 to 5 ft. Twice Transplanted . 2 to 3 ft.	2.00 2.00 1.50 7.00	80.00
Bank's Pine is the hardiest native e and is especially adapted to dry, loose: nurse tree for the Red Pine and others. It is one of the first evergreens to star pine land in many sections. It will thrive soils, in the most exposed places. If inte for photograph No.5 and for posteards illy	soil. It often act t on the abandone we on the poorest, crested in these tre	s as a ed dry driest es ask
PINUS FLEXILIS, James.	Limber Pine	°CO 00
Transplanted 6 to 10 in. \$ Transplanted 4 to 6 in.	1.00 5.00 5	60.00 40.00
Seedling 3 to 6 in Seedling 1 to 3 in	2.50	$\frac{12.00}{7.00}$
PINUS JEFFREYI, Murr. (Write for special prices, giving quantit	Jeffrey Pine ty and size desired	.)
PINUS LARICIO, Poir. Scedling	Corsican Pine	15.00
Seedling 3 to 5 in Seedling 1 to 3 in	1 . 25	8.00
PINUS MONTICOLA, Dougl.	Silver, or West White Pine	ern
Transplanted4 to 8 in. 8 Seedling1 to 3 in	1.00 \$4.00 \$ 	35.00 5.00
PINUS MUGHUS, Scop.	Dwarf Mughus	Pine
Transplanted 4 to 8 in 8 Seedling 6 to 8 in 8		60.00 40.00
Seedling 3 to 6 in Seedling 1 to 3 in	3.50	$\frac{25.00}{6.00}$
PINUS MURRAYANA, "Oreg. Com." Seedling	Lodgepole Pine 1.00 \$5.00 \$ 1.50	40.00 8.00
Seedling	Western Yellow	Pine
PINUS RESINOSA, Ait.	Red or Norway	Pine
Transplanted 4 to 8 in	2.50	50.00 20.00
Transplanted 3 to 6 in. Seedling 8 to 12 in.	2.00	15.00 15.00
Scedling 4 to 8 in	1 . 50	8.00
Seedling 2 to 4 in	1.00	4.00

Visiting nurserymen have bought them at sight, for considering the high price of the seeds these plants are extremely cheap.

The Red or Norway Pines growing at Little Tree Farms are the best rooted, the most remarkably developed little trees of their kind we have ever grown.

Remember, they are **guaranteed true resinosa**. This species has been scaree in the market for several years, and substitution of other kinds has been known.

The Red Pine is one of the most valuable native trees for general planting. It grows faster than the White Pine, often on poorer and more wind-swept soils. It withstands salt air and spray as few other trees do. It grows where grass and other agricultural crops are not profitable. It is picturesque even on poor soils, and on richer soils its vigorous, long, deep-green needles are superb. The wood of this species is valuable and is being more appreciated every year. Ask for our seedling photograph N7.

We have a large supply of stocky, finely grown, and unusually well-rooted plants.

PINUS RIGIDA, Mill.		Pitc	h Pine	
		10	100	1000
Transplanted4 to	5 ft.	\$3.00	\$15.00	
Transplanted 3 to	4 ft.	1.50	8.50	\$75.00
Transplanted2 to	3 ft.	1.25	6.00	50.00
Transplanted1½ to	2 ft.	1.00	5.00	45.00
Seedling 8 to 1	2 in		. 85	5.00
Seedling 4 to	8 in		.75	4.00

This is the most enduring of our eastern native pines under adverse conditions of soil, exposure, and drought. On good soils it thrives, and is considered by many owners a most picturesque tree.

PINUS STROBUS, Linn. White Pine

SEE PAGES 8 and 9 for WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN THIS GREAT TREE. Be Sure to Read Our Illustrated Booklet on White Pine.

Booklet on White Pine.					
PINUS SYLVESTRIS, A.			Scot	ch Pine	
Twice Transplanted 5	to	6 ft.	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
Twice Transplanted 4	to	5 ft.	3.50	18.00	150.00
Twice Transplanted 3	to	4 ft.	2.00	10.00	90.00
Twice Transplanted2	to	3 ft.	1.50	8.00	70.00
Transplanted5	to	6 ft.	3.50	17.50	
Transplanted 4	to	5 ft.	3.00	15.00	135.00
Transplanted3			1.75	8.00	70.00
Seedling 8	to	12 in		1.50	12.00
Secdling 4	to	8 in		1.00	7.00
Scotch Ding is used as	tor	velovelar	for orno	montal	planting

Scotch Pine is used extensively for ornamental planting, especially in southern New England, the South, and the Middle West. Its ability to thrive in situations where the atmosphere is exceedingly dry admirably adapts it to the prairie States. It is well suited for windbreaks and shelter belts and is extensively so used. It grows rapidly and surely and adapts itself to many soils and sites. It must not be planted in the shade.

Scotch Pine is the pine of Europe and the wood is highly valued therc. It is used for a great variety of purposes.

Our great success with Scotch Pine has been warmly commented on by experienced nurserymen.

Arborvitae: Cedar THUJA OCCIDENTALIS, Linn. Twice Transplanted...2 to 3 ft. \$6.00 \$30.00 \$175.00 Twice Transplanted . 11 to 2 ft. 3.00 2.00 15.00 $\frac{125.00}{75.00}$ Twice Transplanted . . . 1 to 11 ft. 9.00 Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{2}$ ft. 1.50 7.00 Transplanted...... 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1.00 45.00
 Transplanted
 .8
 to 12 in...

 Transplanted
 .4
 to 8 in...
 25.0012.00 -1.50
 Seedling
 6 to 10 in.

 Seedling
 4 to 6 in.
 11.00 8.00

TSUGA CANADENSIS, Carr. Hemlock
(Write for special prices, giving quantity and size desired.)

OUR STURDY LITTLE JUNIPERS



Our **Junipers** are all grown from hardy New England seed of our own collecting. They are beautiful little trees, very sturdy and very symmetrical. We have unusually fine transplanted trees from 1 to 3 feet high.

SEE HOW THEY GROW AMID THE SNOW

Like all the trees grown at **Little Tree Farms of America**, every Juniper is grown from seed in the open, and wintered in the open without protection.

The New England climate is a "mighty good" tree-tester. Note the prices

—they are indeed reasonable for such perfect stock.

UNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, Linn.		Jι	Juniper: Savin			
			(New England Seed)			
		10	100	1000		
Twice Transplanted 2 t	o 2½ ft.	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$400.00		
Twice Transplanted 11 to	o 2 ft.	8.00	40.00	300.00		
Twice Transplanted 1 t	o 1½ ft.	5.00	25.00	200.00		
Transplanted 2½ t	o 3 ft.	10.00	45.00	350.00		
Transplanted 2 to	o $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	8.00	40.00	300.00		
Transplanted 1½ to	o 2 ft.	5.00	25.00	200.00		
Transplanted8 t	o 12 in.	2.00	9.00	75.00		
Transplanted4 t			. 5.00	40.00		
Seedling8 t	o 12 in.	1.00	4.50	35.00		
Seedling 4 t	o 8 in.		. 3,00	25.00		
Seedling 4 t	o 6 in.		. 2.50	20.00		



"WINTER IS HERE; STOPPED IS EACH RILL; WINDS WHISTLE SHRILL; LITTLE CARE WE;"— THIS IS THE SONG OF EACH JUNIPER TREE

 Twice Transplanted
 4
 to 8 in.
 1.50
 7.00
 60.00

 Transplanted
 6
 to 10 in.
 3.50
 25.00

 Transplanted
 4
 to 6 in.
 2.00
 15.00

 Seedling
 12 to 18 in.
 1.25
 3.00
 20.00

 Seedling
 8
 to 12 in.
 1.50
 12.00

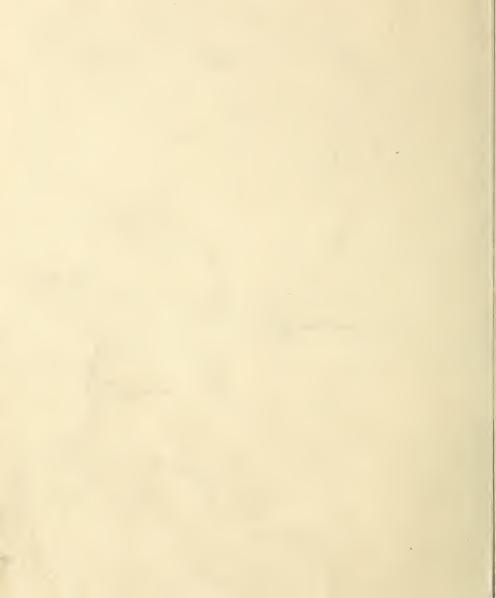
 Seedling
 4
 to 8 in.
 1.25
 7.00

 Send for photograph N14.

Our Douglas Spruces are raised from Rocky Mountain Colorado seed, the hardiest, best seeds obtainable, and are perfectly hardy and vigorous. Nicer plants can't be had; they are straight, well topped, well rooted.

The **Douglas** is one of the most majestic trees of North America and has found favor wherever introduced here and in Europe. It is one of the fastest growing of the conifers, yet endures to old age and large size, growing from 75 to 150 feet high. It accommodates itself to many soils, succeeding on dry, slaty soils and sandy ones, and in direct exposure to the fiercest winds and to salt spray. **Douglas** wood is valuable; it will be the chief spruce of the future in forestry in the East.

"The Survival of the Fittest" is a law of nature in very compulsory operation at Little Tree Harms



"The best White Pines I ever saw," says Supt. Bray, of Little Tree Harms. "BUT- we need the ground, and they must move









SO HERE ARE THE GREATEST TREE BARGAINS EVER OFFERED AND IN AMERICA'S GRANDEST PINE

Amphion, it is said, moved trees to the music of his lute. We'll move these

to the tune of these prices. Small Transplanted Hardy White Pines SACRIFICED AT

Each in lots of 1000 8 to 12 inches 100 for \$2,25

Each in lots of 1000 5 to 8 inches (heavy) 100 trees for \$1.50

Each in lots of 1000 4 to 8 inches 100 trees for \$1.25

Once Transplanted Sturdy White Pines

GOOD-BY TO THEM AT

Each in lots of 1000 3 to 4 feet 100 for \$12.00 10 for \$2.50

Each in lots of 1000 2 to 3 feet 100 trees for \$9.00 10 trees for \$2.00

Each in lots of 1000 1½ to 2 feet 100 trees for \$7.50 10 trees for \$1.50

Each in lots of 1000 1 to 1½ feet 100 trees for \$3.50 10 trees for 75c.

" DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENOS" ORDER

Twice Transplanted Stocky White Pines

BIG SUCCESS FROM LITTLE TREES START NOW!

MOVING PRICES

Each in lots of 1000 3 to 4 feet 100 for \$35.00 10 trees for \$7.00

Each in lots of 1000 1½ to 2 feet 100 trees for \$10.00

■ 10 trees for \$2.00

2 to 3 feet 100 for \$19.00 10 trees for \$4.00

Each in lots of 1000

Each in lots of 1000 1 to 1½ feet 100 trees for \$8.00 10 trees for \$1.50

BUY THESE LARGER TREES TO GET IMMEDIATE EFFECTS

Vigorous White Pine Seedlings

YOU CAN HAVE THEM AT 8 to 12 in. \$1.25 \$7.00 5 to 8 in. 1.00 5.00 4 to 5 in. 85 3.00 2 to 5 in. .75 2.50

Raised from New Hampshire seed of our own collecting.

They are as well rooted as and more desirable than many cheaply pro-duced transplants in the market. And just think of the prices you can get them at this fall!

Full information about White Pine (Pinus strobus) Our Free Booklet Entitled

THE TREE OF MANY USES THE TREE FOR MANY PLACES

which should prove interesting and profitable to YOU.

If you do not get a copy with this Price List we will gladly mail you one and would be pleased in any even to send copies to your friends.

This booklet shows how our White Pine may be ruised for Utility. Beauty, and Profit, and goes into

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

Birnam Wood shall come to Dunsinane...
And anon...
The wood began to MOVE,
Within a twelve-mile you can see it coming,
I say, A MOVING GROVE.
SHAKESPEARE: Macbeth.

THAT'S WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE TREES IN THE PICTURES

ALWAYS American Forestry Company 15 BEACON ST., ADDRESS American Forestry Company 15 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.



BROAD-LEAVED TREES (Deciduous)

ACER DASYCARPUM, Ehr. Silver Ma	ple		10 100	1000
10 100		Seedling 2 to 3 ft.		\$25.00
Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$3.3	50 \$25.00	Seedling		20.00
Transplanted1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft 2.:	50 15.00	Seedling 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.75	12.00
Transplanted	00 10.00	Seedling		8.00
ACER NEGUNDO, Linn. Box Elder		Seedling4 to 8 in.		3.00
ACER NEGUNDO, Linn. Box Elder Twice Transplanted7 to 10 ft. \$3.00 \$15.0		Grown from seed locally collected		We sell
Transplanted 9 to 12 ft. 2.50 12.0		thousands of these every year to nurs	erymen on "repeat	orders."
Transplanted 7 to 9 ft. 2.00 8		AESCULUS GLABRA, Willd.	Horse Chesti	nut
Transplanted	00	Seedling $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.		
Transplanted	00 55.00	Seedling		\$10.00
Transplanted4 to 6 ft. 1.00 6.0	00	Seedling	1.00	6.00
Transplanted3 to 5 ft 4.0		These are very heavy little trees,	full of life, with	perfectly
Transplanted2 to 3 ft 2.5	50 20.00	straight tops, heavily budded, and ve	ery well rooted.	
ACED DI ATTANOIDES I : N		ALNUS INCANA, Willd.	Speckled Ald	lor
ACER PLATANOIDES, Linn. Norway M	-	Transplanted9 to 11 ft.		ici
Transplanted 3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 \$5.		Transplanted7 to 9 ft.		
Transplanted 2 to 3 ft 4.0		Transplanted5 to 7 ft.	3.00 15.00	
Transplanted				
Transplanted 4 to 8 in 1.7		BETULA LUTEA, Michx.	Yellow Birch	1
Seedling $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2.0		Twice Transplanted3 to 4 ft. Twice Transplanted2 to 3 ft.		
Seedling 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1.5		Transplanted3 to 4 ft.		
Seedling 8 to 12 in 1.0		Transplanted2 to 3 ft.		
	00 4.00	Transplanted1 to 2 ft.		
We have a large supply of thrifty, well-rooted	plants with	Seedling		25.00
straight tops.		Seedling 8 to 12 in.		20.00
		Seedling	1.75	12.00
ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS, Linn. Sycamore		Seedling	1.25	7.50
Transplanted		BETULA PAPYRIFERA, Marsh.	Paper Birch	
Transplanted		Transplanted5 to 7 ft.		
Transplanted 8 to 12 in 2.5		Transplanted2 to 3 ft.		
Transplanted to 12 m 2.2	10.00	Seedling	1.00 5.00	
ACER RUBRUM, Linn. Red Mapl	e	Seedling4 to 8 in.	2.50	
Twice Transplanted3 to 5 ft. \$3.00 \$15.0	00	CARYA. See HICORIA, page 12.		
Twice Transplanted1 to 3 ft. 2.00 10.0			Tour Honder	C-+-1
Transplanted		CATALPA SPECIOSA, Warder. Twice Transplanted 8 to 10 ft.	True Hardy (∍atarpa
Transplanted 3 to 5 ft. 2.00 10.5		Twice Transplanted6 to 8 ft.	3.00 \$9.00	
Transplanted		Twice Transplanted 4 to 6 ft.	2.25 7.00	
Transplanted 1 to 2 ft. 3.5 Seedling 12 to 18 in. 2.0		•		
Seedling		CORNUS PANICULATA. Seedling	Gray Dogwoo 83.00 \$15.00	od \$100.00
Seedling 2 to 6 in 1.0		Seedling $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ it.	2.00 10.00	80.00
These are nice, straight, clean stock, grown from		Seedling $1_{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $2_{\frac{1}{4}}$ ft.	1.50 7.50	60.00
of our own collecting.		Seedling 8 to 12 in.	1.00 5.00	40.00
	-1-	Seedling 4 to 8 in.		25.00
ACER SACCHARUM, Marsh. Sugar Ma Transplanted3 to 4 ft. \$2.00 \$10.0	•	CORYLUS AMERICANA, Walt.	Wild Hazlen	nt
Transplanted		Seedling		
Transplanted		Seedling	.75 3.00	
Transplanted 8 to 12 in 4.0		Seedling 8 to 12 in.		

We raise American Deciduous Trees in quantity on our great farms and can thus make these low prices

AT Little Tree Farms WE HAVE LEARNED TO PRODUCE OAKS WITH ABUNDANT FIBROUS ROOTS

It costs more to do it, but our prices, because of our large supply, are very low. Our oaks do not need to be cut back when set out; they have ample root growth to support the top.

At Little Tree Farms of America we take pride in growing little trees with big roots. Note the picture of the little Pin Oak on this page. Other kinds are listed on pages 12 and 13.



ONE OF OUR FINE BLOCKS OF PIN OAKS, AND AN INDIVIDUAL TRANSPLANTED TREE FOUR YEARS OLD, ABOUT FOUR FEET HIGH

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS, Muench Pin	Oak 100	1000	Twice Transplanted 2	to	3 ft.	10 \$3.00	100 \$15.00	1000 \$125.00
Twice Transplanted 6 to 8 ft. \$10.00 Twice Transplanted 4 to 6 ft. 7 .00 Twice Transplanted 3 to 4 ft. 4 .00			Transplanted 4 Transplanted 3 Transplanted 2	to	4 ft.	2.00	10.00	150.00 85.00 65.00

The Pin Oak is one of the favorite avenue and lawn trees and is steadily gaining in popularity. It grows quickly, has perfect shape, and endures well under many conditions. It has a delicate foliage and vivid fall coloring.

FRAXINUS LANCEOLATA, Borhk.		een Ash 1000
Twice Transplanted 3 to 4 ft. Twice Transplanted 2 to 3 ft. Transplanted 6 to 8 ft. Transplanted 4 to 6 ft. Transplanted 3 to 4 ft. Seedling 3 to 3½ ft. Seedling 2 to 3 ft. Seedling 18 to 24 in. Seedling 18 to 24 in.	\$2.00 \$10.00	1000
Twice Transplanted 2 to 3 ft.	1.50 8.00	,
Transplanted 6 to 8 ft.	2.00 10.00	r
Transplanted 3 to 4 ft	1.00 8.00	
Seedling 3 to 3½ ft	3.50	\$25.00
Seedling 2 to 3 ft	2.50	18.00
Seedling 18 to 24 in	2.00	14.00
Seeding	. Honey Locu	st
Transplanted 1 to 2 ft	1.00 4.00	\$30.00
Scedling 4 to 8 in.	85	6.00
HICORIA GLABRA, Britt.	Pignut (Hiel	(vrv)
Transplanted	\$1.50 \$6.00	-0237
Transplanted 4 to 8 in.	1.00 4.00	
Seedling 4 to 8 m.	3.00	015 00
Seedling 2 to 4 in	1.50	\$15.00 10.00
HICORIA LACINOSA, Sarg. Seedling. 2 to 2½ ft. Seedling. 1½ to 2 ft. Seedling. 1 to 1½ ft. HICORIA OVATA, Brits.	Rig Shellbar	ı 10.00
Seedling	\$1.00 \$4.50	\$35.00
Seedling $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{2}$ ft	3.50	25.00 20.00
Seedling 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	3.00	20.00
HICORIA OVATA, Britt.	Shagbark H	ickory
Transplanted8 to 12 in.	\$2.00 \$10.00	\$80.00
Seedling well rooted 8 to 12 in	1.50 0.00	
Seedling, well rooted 3 to 6 in.	2.00	12 00
Prices very low. We are supplyin	g the trade for	grafting
stock year after year. This tree deser	ves much more	use.
JUGLANS CINEREA, Linn. But	ternut: White	Walnut
Seedling 12 to 18 in	2.00	15.00
Seedling 8 to 12 in.	1.50	12.00
JUGLANS NIGRA, Linn.	Black Walnu	ıt
Seedling 18 to 24 in.	\$.75 \$2.00	\$15.00
Seedling Sto 12 in	1.00	2.00
LARIX (See under Coniferous Trees).	1.00	8.00
LIGUSTRUM REGELIANUM.	Regel's Prive	et
Transplanted 12 to 18 in.	\$2.50 \$12.00	\$100.00
Transplanted 8 to 12 m.	2.00 9.00	70.00
Transplanted 5 to 7 ft	\$6.00 \$30.00	\$200.00
Transplanted 3 to 5 ft.	4.00 20.00	150.00
Seedling	3 . 00	20.00
POPULUS BALSAMIFERA, Linn.	Balm of Gil	ead
POPULUS DEL TOIDES March	OngCarolina Por	80.00
CuttingsAbout 1 ft. le	ong	\$4.50
POPULUS DILATATA, Linn.	Lombardy P	oplar
Seedling	ong	\$4.50
Cuttings About 1 ft le	Norway Pop.	1ar
OUERCUS ALBA, Linn.	White Oak	910.00
Transplanted2 to 3 ft.	\$4.00 \$20.00	\$150.00
Transplanted 1 to 2 ft.	2.50 11.00	95.00
Transplanted 8 to 12 in.	1.50 7.00	55.00
Seeding 2 to 3 it.	1.25 6.00	30.00
Seedling 8 to 12 in.	2.00	15.00
Seedling 4 to 8 in	1.00	8.00
Transplanted 2 to 3 ft. Transplanted 8 to 12 in. Seedling 2 to 3 ft. Seedling 1 to 2 ft. Seedling 8 to 12 in. Seedling 1 to 2 ft. Seedling 4 to 8 in. QUERCUS BICOLOR, Willd. Transplanted 4 to 5 ft. Transplanted 2 to 3 ft. Transplanted 1 to 2 ft. Seedling 2 to 2½ ft. Seedling 1 to 2 ft. Seedling 2 to 32 ft. This is a valuable only and is graining	Swamp Whit	e Oak
Transplanted 4 to 5 ft.	\$5.00 \$20.00	
Transplanted 1 to 2 ft	2.00 12.00	\$80.00
Seedling 2 to 2 ft.	4.00	30.00
Seedling 1 to 2 ft	3.50	25.00
This is a valuable oak and is gaining	in demand W	o hove a

This is a valuable oak and is gaining in demand. We have a

fine supply at low prices.

GREAT OAKS FROM FIBROUS OAK ROOTS GROW



Here are three of our little Red Oaks, freshly dug to show the especially fine oak roots we have learned to produce at Little Tree Farms of America. From left to right, four-year-old transplanted tree; two-year-old seedling; one-year-old seedling.

					_
QUERCUS RUBRA, Linn			Red	Oak	
			10	100	1000
Transplanted 5	to	7 ft.	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$115.00
Transplanted3	to	5 ft.	2.00	10.00	85.00
Transplanted 2	to	3 ft.	1.00		40.00
Transplanted1	to	2 ft		. 3.25	25.00
Seedling	to	6 ft		7.00	55.00
Seedling	to	4 ft		4.00	30.00
Seedling 2	to	3 ft		. 2.50	15.00
Seedling 1	to	2 ft		. 1.50	10.00

The rapid growth, the persistent and altogether satisfactory development of the Red Oak, as well as its beauty and its large volume of valuable wood, make this a tree of the first class. Its adaptability is proven by its wide natural range. It grows successfully on the dry, sandy land of Cape Cod and Long Island, while on richer, moister lands it reaches the height of seventy to ninety feet and the diameter of three to four feet. With its sound wood of good dimensions we are all aequainted. These are the reasons for the large demand for the young plants,—for ours especially, because our oaks have many fibrous roots, transplant successfully, and are sold at a low price.

QUERCUS COCCINEA, Muench.	Scarlet Oak	
Seedling.		1000 \$80.00 50.00
OHERCUS MACROCARPA Michy	Rur Oak	

QUERCOS MACROCARS	л,	WITCHA.	. Dui C	ak	
Transplanted 4	to	6 ft.	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
Transplanted3	to	4 ft.	2.00	10.00	80.00
Transplanted2	to	3 ft.	1.50	7.00	60.00
Transplanted1			1.25	6.00	50.00

QUERCUS VELUTINA, Lamb.	Black Oak
Transplanted 2 to 3 ft Transplanted 1 to 2 ft These are very vigorous; unusual	t. 1.00 4.00 \$30,00
PORINIA PSEUDACACIA Linn	Black Locust

ROBINIA I SEUDAGAGIA	ъ, п	mi.	DIACK L	ocust	
Seedling 3 Seedling 2 Seedling 1	to	3 ft		2.50	\$12.50 7.50
SALIX VIMINALIS.			Europea	n Osiei	Willow

Heavy-rooted Plants .						\$80.00
Heavy-rooted Plants	3	to 4	4 ft.	2.00	7.50	60.00
Cuttings	Ab	out :	1 ft.	long	1.00	3.00
Withes	pe	r 100	lbs.,	\$2.00; per	· 1000 lbs.,	\$10.00
	A			7 -	,	

This is an unusually soft, flexible willow. We brought this kind from Europe originally, after careful study of the best kinds in use.

It is the choicest for a willow holt. The culture of fine willows for basket making has proved profitable, and is strongly recomended by the Government. These plants are also used in decorative planting. If interested, ask for photograph N19.

\$75.00

TILIA PARVIFOLIA, Ehrh. European Linden

Twice Transpl	anted		
5 to 7ft.	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$150.00
Twice Transpl	anted		
_4 to 6ft.	3.50	16.00	140.00
Twice Transpla	$_{ m nted}$		
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	11.00	90.00
Twice Transpla	nted		
2 to 3 ft.	1.75	8.00	75.00
Transplanted			
1½ to 2 ft.	1.75	8.00	70.00
Transplanted			
1 to 11/2 ft.	1.25	6.00	50.00
Transplanted			
		. 4.00	35.00
		. 1.00	00.00

ULMUS AMERICAN.	A, Linn.
(f) : (f) 1 1 1	American Elm
Twice Transplanted 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50	\$12.00
Twice Transplanted	*

2 to 3 ft. 1.75

splanted		
it. 1.25	6.00	50.00
ed		
1.50	7.00	60.00
	4.50	35.00
t	2.25	18.00
t	.75	5.00
n	. 65	3.00
	ed 1.25 ed t. 1.50 d t. 1.00 d t	ft. 1.25 6.00 ed t. 1.50 7.00 d t. 1.00 4.50 d t. 2.25 t

The American Elm is always in demand, always beautiful and always valuable.

WE GROW SCARCE AND MUCH-WANTED TREES LIKE THE TRUE AMERICAN WHITE ASH IN QUANTITY, AND SO CAN MAKE VERY LOW PRICES

Our Ash Trees are straight, heavy-stemmed, clean, vigorous, and uniformly well-rooted.

The true American White Ash (Fraxinus Americana) thrives on lands too wet for many species and also does remarkably well on drier lands. They should not, however, be planted in the shade. They grow rapidly and retain their fine shape. Insect pests do very little harm to this desirable tree.

FRAXINUS AMERICAN	A, I	Linn.	True	Easter: Ash	1 White
Three Times Trans-			10	100	1000
planted7	to	9 ft.	\$3.50	\$16.00	
Twice Transplanted . 6		8 ft.	3.00	14.00	\$125.00
Twice Transplanted 4			2.00	10.00	85.00
Twice Transplanted 3	to	4 ft.	1.50	8.00	70.00
Transplanted8	to	10 ft.	2.50	12.00	
Transplanted6	to	8 ft.	2.00	10.00	
Transplanted 4	to	6 ft.	1.50	7.00	60.00
Transplanted 3			1.25	6.50	55.00
Transplanted 2	to	3 ft.	1.00	4.00	35.00
Transplanted1				2.00	15.00
Transplanted8	to	12 in		1.25	8.00
Seedling3				2.00	15.00
Seedling2	to	3 ft		1.75	12.00
Seedling	to	2 ft		1.25	8.00

The wood of the true American White Ash is scarce and high priced, so forest owners are actively planting this species. We are glad to help them through our small prices, and we recommend more planting of this tree as a profitable investment.



OUR WHITE ASH MAKES A HANDSOME, VIGOROUS
TREE FOR THE STREET

TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR TREE PLANTERS

Briefed from State Statutes

PLANTED TREES

MASSACHUSETTS. Plantations — not less than 2000 trees to the acre, upon land which does not exceed \$10.00 per acre — exempt from taxation for ten years after trees have grown two feet

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Land planted — at least 1200 to the acre, tax rebated

First ten years, 90 per cent. Second ten years, 80 per cent. Third ten years, 50 per cent.

CONNECTICUT. Taxed annually on the land alone, rate not to exceed 10 mills, plus a yield tax of 10 per cent on value when cut.

VERMONT. Tax exempt for ten years.

MAINE. Not less than 640 to the acre after three years may be tax exempt for twenty years. RHODE ISLAND. Land not worth more than \$25.00 an acre, planted not less than 500 to the acre, tax exempt for fifteen years.

NEW YORK. Not less than 800 to the acre, tax exempt for thirty-five years. A 50 per cent reduction for thirty-five years for underplanting existing forest and brush lands with not less than 300 trees. Waste, denuded, or wild forest lands 5 acres or more, assessed at not over 85.00 per acre, which is forested under agreement with the Conservation Commission, taxed for thirty-five years on land alone at a valuation not to exceed that at the beginning of the period.

PENNSYLVANIA. Lands used exclusively for growing trees and classified as auxiliary forest reserves rated for taxation at not in excess of \$1.00 per acre. Timber subject to 10 per cent yield tax when harvested.

Several other States have similar exemption

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREE PLANTING

Order Early, Plant Promptly, and Succeed

THE PROPER TIME TO PLANT. In spring — as soon as the snow has gone and the frost is out of the ground; hardwoods and lauches as early as possible, before the buds begin to start; evergreens immediately after these. In fall—See page 3 for Notes on Fall Planting.

Usual Distances between Plants for Forest Purposes

White Pine $-4 \times 4 \text{ ft}$, $5 \times 5 \text{ ft}$, $6 \times 6 \text{ ft}$. Scotch Pine $-2 \times 3 \text{ ft}$, $4 \times 4 \text{ ft}$. Red Spruce $-3 \times 3 \text{ ft}$, $4 \times 4 \text{ ft}$, $5 \times 5 \text{ ft}$. Balsam Fir $-4 \times 4 \text{ ft}$, $5 \times 5 \text{ ft}$. European Larch $-4 \times 4 \text{ ft}$, $5 \times 5 \text{ ft}$, $4 \times 6 \text{ ft}$. Red Oak $-3 \times 3 \text{ ft}$, $4 \times 4 \text{ ft}$, $4 \times 6 \text{ ft}$. Red Oak $-3 \times 3 \text{ ft}$, $4 \times 4 \text{ ft}$, $4 \times 6 \text{ ft}$. Chestnut $-5 \times 5 \text{ ft}$, $4 \times 6 \text{ ft}$. Birch $-3 \times 4 \text{ ft}$, $4 \times 6 \text{ ft}$. Birch $-3 \times 4 \text{ ft}$, $4 \times 4 \text{ ft}$.

Number of Plants on an Acre at Various Distances

						Plants									Plan	
2	x 2					10,890	7	X	7.	 					8	89
21	5 x 21	ś				6,967	8	х	8.	 					6	81
3	x 3					4,840	9	х	9.						5	38
						2,723	10	х	10.						43	36
							11									
						1.452										
5	x 7					1,245	15	х	15.						19	94
						1,089										
6	x 6					1,210	18	x	18.						13	35
6	v. 7					1.028	20	v	20						11	oo.

WHAT PLANTS TO USE. While fine seedlings are perfectly suitable for planting under favorable conditions, it should be borne in mind that transplanted the property of the prop

CARE OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL. Upon receipt; of the plants, take them from the boxes, open the bundles and immerse the roots in water. Then spread the plants in thin layers, and hele them into the ground at an angle of 30 to 40 degrees, leaning the tops of the plants toward the south, and cover the roots with about 6 inches of moist soil. The best place for such beclings in is in a cool, shady spot, such as the north side of buildings. The plants must be protected from the drying winds, and the roots never exposed to direct sin or wind. If plants arrive frozen, or in freezing weather, put the boxes in a cool but frost-proof cellar or shed, and leave them until tho oughly thaved. If the plants should arrive somewhat heated, it is best to plant them immediately, or, if that be impossible, to bed them in nor to closely, in a col cellar, taking pains to give them extra all it is lingoid to closely, and col cellar, taking pains to give them extra all it is lingoid.

much when heeled-in in a damp cellar, as they will decay if too wet.

HOW TO PLANT. Before planning, her roots should be thoroughly soused in a "puddle" made of rich, fine earth or black mack and water, mixed to the consistency of ordinary pain. The plants should be carried to the field either in a bucket containing puddle or water, or in a basket with burlap or some such covering to protect the roots previously puddled. Any very long, superfluous roots should be cut off with a sharp kinie or cleaver. In the case of small hardwood seedlings, with a strong tap-root, cut the tap-root back to a small hardwood seedlings, with a strong tap-root, cut the tap-root back to a caposure of the roots to the sun or drying wind, before setting, as plants are caposure of the roots to the sun or drying wind, before exting, as plants are caposure of the roots to the sun or drying wind, before exting, as plants are caposure of the roots to the sun or drying wind, before exting, as plants are caposure of the roots to the sun or drying wind, before setting, as plants are caposure of the roots to the sun or drying wind, before setting, as plants are second man for the plants are alive, and they will die if proper conditions are not given them. In setting the trees, two men work together, one carrying the plants and setting them, the other making the boles. The best all-around diageing ook is the second man for boy'p places the plant in the hole with the roots statistic down and spreading in a natural position. The best well-broken or "fined" soil must then be packed so solidly about the roots as to be air-tight. The plant should generally be set about ½ to 1 inch deeps than it was originally in the state of the set of

CARE AFTER PLANTING. A well-set plantation requires very little and of course the plantation must be protected and of course the plantation must be protected by the protected and the plantation must be protected by the plantation must be protected by the plantation of the plantation of the protected by the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the principle of the plantation of the principle of the plantation of the plantation of the principle of the plantation of

AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY, 15 Beacon Street .: Boston, Massachusetts

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY will do for you any forest work, large or small, so as to increase and hasten productiveness and insure better crops,



A splendid crop of young white pine timber which we "thinned" to the owner's profit, at the same time increasing the rate of growth and the quality of the standing timber

THEODORE F. BORST, F. E., Engineering Department Consulting Forest Engineer

Professional services on a per diem, percentage, or annual fee basis, in; COMMERCIAL FORESTRY

Examinations, reports, cost estimates

Working plans and supervision for management of tree crops for timber, pulp, etc. Marking for conservative lumbering, thinnings, etc.

Surveys and maps, timber estimates, valuations for investment or claims. Planting plans for reforestation, for wood crops, water-shed protection.

LANDSCAPE FORESTRY

Plans and supervision for development of country estates, forest parks, pleasure woodlands, and fish and game preserves. Marking trees for thinnings and improvement cuttings.

Laying out vistas, roads, trails, five-guards, etc.

Planting plans and lists, for ornamental and protective purposes, windbreaks, screens, hedges, etc

CARE OF TREES

Examination and advice regarding unthrifty, diseased, or injured trees. Supervision or instructions for pruning, filling cavities, bolting and strengthening limbs, soil enrichment and draining, and the use of sprays

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Ornamental tree planting, windbreaks, screens, he lges, etc. Moving large trees. Spraying, pruning, filling cavities, soil enriching, high tree work for Park Commissions, etc.

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